

BLOOMING FIRE BUGS.

How They Worked the Insurance Companies.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

It is charged with violating the United States Act. Can Canadian Roads be Punished Under the Statute?

JERSEY CITY, April 4.—Bernard Blume leader of a gang of fire bugs who have been fleeing the insurance companies, has been arrested in this city.

The method of the gang was to rent a store, put in a small stock, obtain heavy insurance, when preparations were made for an incendiary blaze, a lamp would be broken. Near it would be placed bladders filled with benzine. A slow fuse was used to ignite the powder, which exploded the bladders, and like a flash the place would be ablaze, leaving no trace of incendiary work except a broken lamp to deceive the insurance people. The occupants of the store would be absent at the time of the explosion, and the blame of one of the other conspirators would be made to prove an alibi.

When Blume was located, between his mattresses were found twenty-two bladders of benzine. The gang are anarchists and belong to a Chicago band.

The men who were arrested in Brooklyn to-day, pleaded not guilty, and were committed without bail till Monday. The men were very nervous while in court. Information about these men was given to Justice Nathan by Fred Scherf, of Brooklyn, who admitted having been in the company of the gang. At first he did not believe the story, but when he learned the gang had made an attempt to burn a house of Newark, New Jersey, he believed it.

Last evening he telegraphed the New York police. A dispatch from Newark two weeks ago stated powder, benzine, etc., had been found at the house referred to.

Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day began the hearing in the case of the Grand Trunk railway company of Canada, on the charge of violating the inter-state commerce law by granting rebates on traffic from points in the United States to points in Canada, and by charging less than its published rates on such shipments. The information upon which the citation was issued, was at least in part furnished by the Michigan Central railway.

Attorney Ford for the Michigan Central said that in the correspondence between the company and the commission, the Grand Trunk now before the commission, it was freely admitted that the company had charged large shippers of coal and coke from Buffalo and Black Rock a rate considerably less than the published rate, which he held to be a direct violation of the inter-state commerce law. Attorney Kitchner, for the Grand Trunk, denied that any rebates had been allowed to shippers on business originating in the United States.

SPECIAL RATES, HOWEVER, had been made with the receivers of coal in Canada, which were in some cases less than the regular tariff rates. He stated that these special rates were paid to the company in the form of a "kick" or "kick-back," which he held to be a direct violation of the inter-state commerce law. Attorney Kitchner contended that this traffic from a point in the United States to a point in Canada did not come within the control, or jurisdiction, of the inter-state commerce commission. The amended inter-state commerce act says the provisions of the act shall apply "to any common carrier engaged in transportation from any place in the United States to any place in a foreign country." He contended that the proper interpretation and meaning of the words would be "to the border of an adjacent foreign country," but not into a foreign country. Kitchner insisted it was not within the jurisdiction of congress to regulate commerce into another country. It might be very proper, he thought, to regulate traffic from a point in the United States through a foreign country, to another point in the United States, or from one state to another, but not into a foreign country. He asked to have a printed brief which he presented.

Notwithstanding the fact that congress to regulate commerce into another country. It might be very proper, he thought, to regulate traffic from a point in the United States through a foreign country, to another point in the United States, or from one state to another, but not into a foreign country. He asked to have a printed brief which he presented.

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FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

Graphic Account of the Great Prairie Fires.

THE WIND WAS LIKE A FIEND.

The Prairie Swept of Towns, Villages and Farm Buildings—Tremendous Losses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dak., April 4.—Nobody but a man who has stood before a prairie fire and tried to stay its awful rush and roar when it is fanned by a fresh wind can appreciate its almost irresistible force. The fires that have burned

to southeast Dakota in the last few days were practically irresistible. The flames in some instances leaped 100 feet of plowed ground and rushed away again on their career of destruction. All ordinary precautions were in vain, for the spring has been very dry and the top of the ground has been dusty or baked, and extremely high winds prevailed during the fires. Under these conditions, wherever a spark touched the grass it burst out with a flash almost like powder and shot away like the prairie fire as it went, its course widening as it went. To extinguish it by water, of course, was entirely out of the question. The

slow work, and the high wind often drove the flames across them. It was a clock in the afternoon when the people at Mount Vernon saw the wide spreading prairie to the northwest of them break out into a blaze. The smoke dashed into and through the town on the wings of the wind. The flames rushed after with savage fury. Michael, who telegraphed for help and 100 firemen with hook and ladder sent. The entire population of Mount Vernon and men from Mitchell met the furious flames on the outskirts of the town and fought with all their might. Many families are left homeless. Loss, \$30,000. Outside of the town it is impossible to say what the loss is. Lovely little farm houses scattered over the prairie are swept out by the flames. Stories of the losses of life may come later.

The Fire Everywhere.

YANKTON, April 4.—Stories of terrible losses by the hurricanes of fire that swept over the country north continue to come in. Yankton has only three buildings standing. Olivet, Hutchinson county, was burned. Pulaski was wiped out. In Yankton county, about twenty farmers were burned out. In the vicinity of Jamez, Minn., twelve miles from Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses running from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. Around Jamez the loss will foot up \$50,000. One man lost \$1,000 in money which he had in his coat on a fire. The wind was from the west, blowing the flames from the west. Two new wagons were burned 100 feet from the fire. Sixty miles of telegraph wire were blown down between Centerville and Huron.

The Destruction Near Blunt.

BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—Stories of the fury of the fire continue to be brought into town by stragglers. They say the wind would gather up the loose timber, and hurrying it high in the air, carry it ahead of the surface fire, lighting on barns and houses and

POSTING THE PRATHEE

fifty yards in advance of the surface fire. Houses and barns were burned where the fire was carried over one hundred yards across the new broken ground. The losses are estimated at \$30,000 in this vicinity.

AT HIGHEIMER, DAKOTA.

the destructive fire started on the evening of the 1st inst. and spread from Higheimer to the farm of James Ingram. While he was smoking his pipe, his barn caught fire and was destroyed. A horse, which carried the fire to the prairie and the work of destruction began. Houses and barns and stock were burned. Tuesday morning the wind broke made any resistance to the sweeping flames. At 3 p. m. the fire reached Rose Mt. School, five miles east of Higheimer, where thirteen residences in the town were destroyed.

AT SUNDOWN

Tuesday another fire started in the northern part of Hyde county, sweeping six homes and burning to death Miss Annie Stinson and her children. Eugene Tibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs and Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs are dangerously burned. Losses will reach many thousands of dollars.

The Dakota Conflagration.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 4.—It would take \$300,000 to cover the loss of this (Hutchinson) county. The Herald office was burned to the ground, loss \$30,000, with less than \$5,000 insurance. Two farmers near Olivet were completely burned out, and another fire east of Scotland destroyed everything on the farms of A. O. Fausky, Gustave Evanson, and Knudson. On the stock farm of E. S. Sweet three barns were burned. Loss, \$3,000. Twelve miles west of Scotland, the prairie fire raged. Twenty-five farmers are known to have lost every thing.

At Aberdeen the terrible story of destruction in Leola county and McPherson county, noted in last night's dispatches, has been continued. A large number of men and teams are loading the mill and machinery on the schooner preparatory to taking the staff to Spanish river, Canada, where a site for the re-education has been secured to prevent interference by the authorities. The telegraph has been cut.

End of Boulangerism.

PARIS, April 4.—The military asked the chamber of deputies' sanction for the prosecution of Boulanger.

In making the request, the government submitted a statement to the chamber, in which it reviews the career of Boulanger since the election of 1886, and charges him with attempting the destruction of the republic, and declares that his offense comes under the sections of the penal code dealing with conspiracy and attempts to overthrow the established government.

Opportunist and Radical journals declare that Boulangerism ended with the flight of Boulanger, but that the prosecution of the general must continue.

Boulangerists and members of the right denounced Meinel, president of the chamber, for robbing the government statement relative to Boulanger. He called upon the minister of justice to read his own work.

The Emperor of Germany's Naval Loss.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Imperial order in relation to the loss of the officers and men belonging to the German navy by the recent hurricane at Apia, has been issued. The Emperor says he laments that, by God's will, the officers and men stationed at Samoa who in December last staked their lives for the Emperor and empire, lost their lives while in the faithful performance of their duty.

The Emperor expresses confidence in the navy which has been so successfully developed, and will remain unshaken. That the devotion to duty displayed by those who perished will serve as a bright example to the whole navy, which in the future as in the past will work for the welfare and glory of the fatherland.

And Still Burning.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—Raging prairie fires swept down on the town and would not doubt have swept it out of existence, but by commencing to fire around the town. Heavy losses are reported in every direction.

An Irish Member Gets Three Months.

DUBLIN, April 4.—A decision was given to-day on the appeal of Killbride, member of parliament for South Kerry, who was recently convicted of offenses under the criminal law, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. The court decides against Killbride and confirms sentence.

The Iowa Elections.

DES MOINES, April 4.—A posse of deputy marshals whom the country to make elections met with opposition from the settlers and returned without

FREE SILVER COINAGE

Stewart Is not Discouraged—Windom Conservative.

THE PACIFIC COAST NAVY YARD.

The Commission Seeks a Site for It Just Opposite Seattle—Secretary Noble Reviews the Commission's Report.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Secretary Windom will follow in the footsteps of Secretaries Folger, Manning and Fairchild in the matter of the silver coinage, at least until Congress or the President directs otherwise. He has been purchasing only \$2,000,000 worth of bullion per month under the requirements of the Bland act and will keep the purchases down to this amount.

AT THE PRESENT GOLD VALUATION

of the bullion, the monthly purchases run up to nearly two million and eight hundred thousand silver dollars. The Senate and House have not yet acted on the Bland act. Secretary Windom's resolution expressing the opinion that the full amount authorized by the Bland act—\$4,000,000 worth of silver per month. Senator Stewart claimed that a large majority of the Senators on both sides favored the resolution, but it fell to the ground because of the general feeling that it was not best to do anything but executive business at the special session. The policy of the treasury department may be considered as settled until Congress acts, and it is not likely that the conservative policy of Mr. Fairchild.

Senator Stewart is not easily discouraged, however, and he maintained all through the last campaign that General Sherman, if elected President, would sign any bill that passed Congress increasing the coinage of silver. It is safe to predict that one of the bills presented in the Senate at its session will be one drawn by Senator Stewart to authorize the coinage into silver dollars of all silver offered at the mints.

FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE.

The Type of Vessels to Defend Our Coast.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bids for the coast defense vessel were opened by Secretary Tracy yesterday. There were but three bidders present. These were the representatives of the Union Iron works, of San Francisco; Crump Brothers, of Philadelphia; and the Quinsard Iron works of New York.

THE BID OF THE CRUMPS

was the lowest, being \$1,614,000. They were \$1,500 less than the Union Iron works of San Francisco. But it is not thought at the navy department that they will secure the contract. The specifications for this vessel call for a guaranteed horse-power of 5,400. The Union Iron works of San Francisco bid on the department's plans and specifications without any alteration of class 1, for hull and machinery. Class 2 of the contract was the department's hull with such modifications of the design as might be required to adapt it to the plan of the department. The bid of the Crumps was not included in any of these. They modified the department's plan, but offered to guarantee 1,500 horse-power for the two horizontal return-rod tube boilers while the specifications only called upon them to develop 1,300 horse-power. They did not guarantee any horse-power under the coil boilers. Those four boilers in addition are to give 4,200 horse-power, which the Crumps failed to guarantee. The specifications call for a class 1, which, of course, will not be allowed.

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OUR CONSUL-GENERAL IN JAPAN.

Mr. Greathouse, the Present Consul-General Will Remain at Blaine's Request.

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WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is highly improbable that Mr. John Lloyd Love, whom the California delegation have recommended as consul-general to Yokohama, will receive the appointment.

At the state department it is said to be an unwritten law of the foreign service not to give two important positions in any one country to citizens of that same state. Mr. Smith has already received the appointment of minister to Japan, and this is believed, will militate very materially against Mr. Love's chances. Moreover, the present consul to Yokohama, will be relieved until late in the coming autumn. Mr. Greathouse has made an admirable official, and he is rated at the department among the most efficient men in the service. He is engaged at the present time on the development of certain trade relations between this country and Japan, which will not be satisfactorily concluded for some months yet.

Mr. Greathouse has indicated his willingness to retire at once, but Secretary Blaine has asked him to remain until the present account of his resignation is made, and with this request he will probably comply.

The Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—C. F. Clarkson, Jr., of Iowa, has been appointed private secretary to the first assistant postmaster general, Hamilton Reeves, Jr., of New York. He has been appointed chief clerk of the pension bureau.

Defended the Irish Land League.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Charles Russell continued his speech in behalf of the Parliaments. He explained the constitution and objects of the league. It is said that of the persons constituting the executive committee of the league, only five were connected with secret organizations.

The league's appeals were based upon the necessities of the farmer and were entirely constitutional. He said they were intended to guide the farmers in their distress, and that Russell and his followers had been vilified and misrepresented like Bright and Cobden were in the early days of their reform movement.

Sir Charles Russell said that prominent members of the league were in favor of boycotting, which, up to a certain point, they considered justifiable. He held that Russell was not liable criminally or otherwise, unless he was a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the league.

Booth Will Not Play in Detroit.

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STEWART IS NOT DISCOURAGED—WINDOM CONSERVATIVE.

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MIED.

MITCHELL.—At her residence in the First ward, Salt Lake city, April 3, 1889, of Bright's disease, Elizabeth Miers Mitchell, wife of Hezekiah Mitchell, born August 9, 1820, at Woburn, Mass., England.

STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

ALL LADIES WISHING HELP OF ANY kind, and all persons seeking employment, please call at 301 S. West Temple street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class pastry cook. Address N. C. this office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHEEP Herder wants employment. Address Herder, postoffice box 300.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT BY MAN AND woman on salary of shares, to run dairy on modern principles, either by the "patent" plan or "Delaware county" plan, have \$500 cash, and would not object to going in connection with dairy, or other place. Have had several years' experience in the east. Best references given. Address S. box 25, Ketchikan, Alaska.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THOROUGH bookkeeper and a practical dry goods man, either as bookkeeper or clerk. Address J. W. Woyell, postoffice box 100, Salt Lake city.

WANTED—A BOY OF SEVENTEEN DE years, good in an office or store, is a good writer. Address Y. care of this office.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A WIFE, a wife, active young man for any kind of office work, address postoffice box 1, Utah city, Utah.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or secretary. Good references. Address postoffice box 1, Utah city, Utah.

WANTED—POSITION BY MAN AND wife on a ranch, or cook in a camp. Address W. Second North.

WANTED—A MAN WHO WISHES EM ployment, shall be paid \$100 per month, laboring work. Address F. W. E. Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK OR salesman in wholesale or retail grocery business. Address H. this office.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY TO Mrs. Fred Simon, 342 South Fourth East.

WANTED—A BOY TO CARRY PAPERS; one with a horse preferred. Apply at Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 30 East Fifth street.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND ironer for Monday and Wednesday. Apply at 307 South Main street.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE agents, by H. A. Hess, 121 First East city.

WANTED—A BOY TWELVE OR FOUR teen years old, at City Shoe Repairing Factory, opposite Hotel.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT. MUST BE post \$25 and give security for money collected. Salary from \$75 to \$100 per month. Call or address G. A. Cline, room 17, Raymond block.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR THE hauling of coal from the mine to the track. Apply at the Home Hardware, 139 North Third West city.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER. Apply at Mrs. Lamb's, 25 Main street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED carpenter. Apply to A. H. Cohen, clerk and suit maker, 56 East Second South, room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 168 Third South West, immediately. Mrs. A. Wall.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND paperhangers at Dinwiddie's.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO travel. Salary from \$25 to \$100 per month. Must deposit \$25. Address P. T. this office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN Cook, liberal wages. Apply to Mrs. J. F. Grant, 340 East First South street.

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DISOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE real estate firm of Lawson, Brown & Wilson, as dissolved this 3rd day of April, Lawson Brown, will continue the business.

A. L. LAWSON, J. B. LAWSON, R. M. WILKINSON.

LOST.—A SCOTCH BOOK CONTAINING AN inventory of goods, between the 10th house and the Utah Central office. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.